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*Fourteenth Annual Report*

*of*

Alberta

# THE PROVINCIAL MARKETING BOARD

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES  
AND LABOUR

*Government of the  
Province of Alberta*

1952

Submitted by  
GEORGE A. CLASH  
Chairman





***Fourteenth Annual Report***

***of***

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# PROVINCIAL MARKETING BOARD

## ANNUAL REPORT—1952

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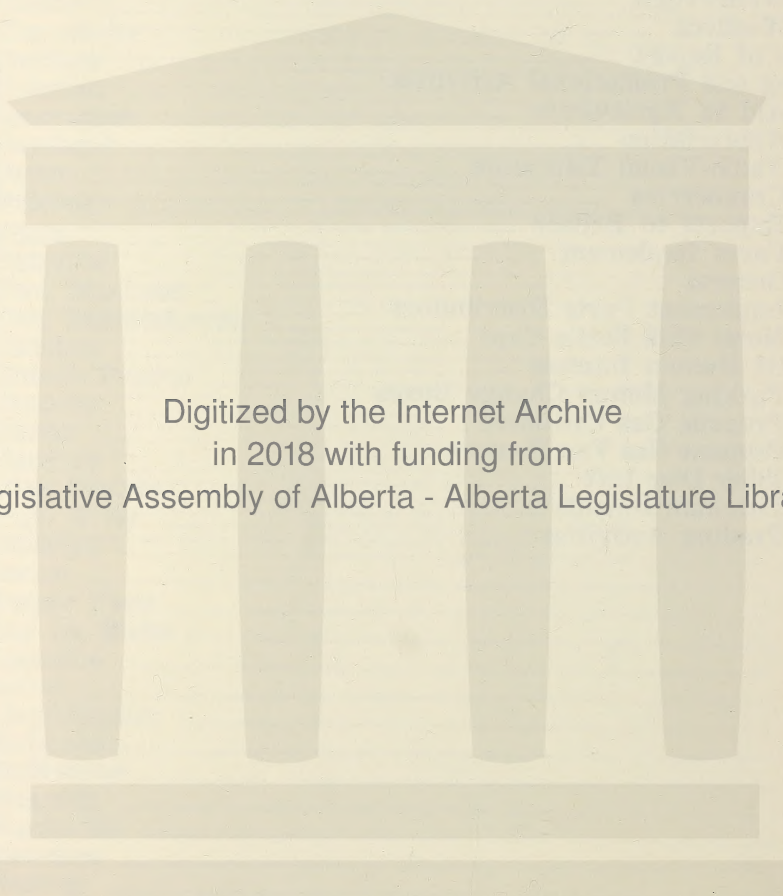


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EXTRACT FROM

# THE ALBERTA MARKETING ACT

(1939, c 3, s 1)

Revised Statutes of Alberta 1942

Volume III, Chapter 253

An Act respecting the Marketing of  
Natural Products and other Commodities  
and to provide for the regulation thereof  
within the Province.

## THE PROVINCIAL MARKETING BOARD

(1) "For the purpose of providing producers, manufacturers, distributors and consumers in the Province with the means of buying and selling goods, wares, merchandise and natural products at a price which is fair and equitable, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute a Board to be known as "The Provincial Marketing Board", which shall be a body corporate and shall be empowered to buy and sell and deal in any goods, wares, merchandise and natural products, or any of them whatsoever, either by wholesale or by retail, or both by wholesale and retail, and to act as a broker, factor or agent for any person in the acquisition or disposition of any goods, wares, merchandise or natural products, and for the purpose to do and transact all acts and things which a natural person engaged in a general mercantile business has the capacity or the power to transact.

(2) With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council the Provincial Board is empowered to engage in any or all of the following businesses, namely, manufacturing, producing, processing, handling or distributing of any goods, wares, merchandise or natural products, and incidentally thereto, to acquire by purchase or otherwise any land or any other property required by the Provincial Board for the purpose of or incidental to any such business and to do and to transact all acts and things which a natural person engaged in any such business has the capacity or power to transact, including the borrowing of money for any of the aforesaid purposes".

THE PROVINCIAL MARKETING BOARD  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Edmonton, Alberta,  
December 31st, 1952.

To:

Honourable Dr. J. L. Robinson,  
Minister,  
Department of Industries and Labour.

Sir:

It is my privilege to submit herewith the fourteenth Annual Report of the Provincial Marketing Board for the year ending December 31st, 1952, together with report of:

- (a) Expenditures approved by the Board as Agent of the Government of the Province of Alberta, in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of the Oil Sands Project at Bitumount, Alberta.
- (b) Acting as Agent of the Minister of Public Works by authority of Order-in-Council No. 369/47, report of proceeds of sales for the year ended December 31st, 1952.
- (c) Financial Report of Marketing Services Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Provincial Marketing Board) for the year ended December 31st, 1952.
- (d) Financial Report of Prairie Woollen Mills, Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the Provincial Marketing Board) from January 1st to December 31st, 1952.

The Financial Reports referred to above have been prepared and audited by direction of the Provincial Auditor.



## THE PROVINCIAL MARKETING BOARD

### POLICY OF THE BOARD

1. To encourage the development of Alberta by promoting industrial enterprises for the utilization of our natural resources.
2. To assist industries, through the mass buying of raw materials.
3. To assist farmers of the Province to reduce production costs by making available to them machinery parts and other supplies essential to farm production, at low prices.
4. To assist in the distribution of the products of Alberta farms and industries and by direct contact to make the people of Alberta familiar with the merits of Alberta-Made Goods.
5. To sponsor, manage and operate industries within Alberta for the utilization of our natural resources.

### SCOPE OF REPORT

In keeping with the range of the activities and responsibilities of the Provincial Marketing Board, this report is divided into the following Sections:

- A. Activities relating to Production.
- B. Buying Policies.
- C. Selling and Promotional Activities.
- D. Implement Parts Distributors.
- \*E. New Industrial Development.
- F. Trading Activities—All trading activities during the year under review were conducted by the Board's Sales Division and by its wholly owned subsidiaries, Prairie Woollen Mills, Limited and Marketing Services Limited. The Provincial Auditor's reports and financial statements covering these activities are submitted with this report.
- G. Comparative Tables of Statistical Data.

\* (See note on Page 19)

## A. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO PRODUCTION

During the year 1952, the Provincial Marketing Board continued to extend assistance to Alberta Industries.

The impact of World affairs is now felt in practically every Country in the World and there is no longer a protective isolation such as actually existed up to the time of the first Great War, and which was very little disturbed in the following years until about 1937 and the rise to power in Germany of Adolph Hitler. From that period on, World affairs were brought increasingly into the minds of the people of Nations and Countries formerly content to regard their own affairs as being of primary importance, to be carried on without much regard for the rest of the World. The disturbed conditions which followed the conclusion of the second Great War have speeded up the consciousness of the ordinary Man-in-the-Street that he no longer has any security from attack by reason of his geographical location. The economy of Canada and, therefore, of this Province has been affected by conditions existing outside of the Province and of Canada.

Reviewing the Provincial economy for the year 1952, it can be noted that there was a marked improvement. Less emphasis was placed on the imminence of attack by the Communist group of Countries and a somewhat smaller proportion of available materials was withheld from general circulation for the requirements of defence production. Undoubtedly large quantities of materials continued to be channelled for the completion of defence projects, but there was an improvement in the availability of supplies for the heavy industries which contributed to the outstanding growth of manufacture and production to be noted in the statistics contained in this Report.

Employment continued high throughout the year, and once again there was a shortage of labour for agriculture. This was met to a large extent by increased purchases on the part of the farmer of agricultural machines, particularly swathers and combines. The spending power of the farm population of the Province was greatly increased by the unexpected success of the threshing in 1952 of that portion of the 1951 crop which was left uncompleted in 1951 on account of weather conditions. This was followed by the successful harvesting, under almost ideal conditions, of grain and seed crops which had a value of more than \$540,000,000.00, as compared with \$450,000,000.00 in the preceding year.

The situation concerning steel was much easier than had been anticipated. Imports of excellent steel were available in satisfactory quantities from West Germany, Belgium, to a small extent from Great Britain, and second grade steel was imported in quantities from Japan. In addition, the supply reduction of defence requirements released steel from the large producers in Canada, and all of the foregoing factors contributed their part to the improvement in the whole picture.

**GENERAL  
REVIEW**

**STEEL**



Supplies of sheet metal were adequate, and here it should be noted that galvanized sheet metal from Britain was highly regarded during 1952 for its flexibility and bright appearance and its suitability for bending and shaping. Only a few years previously English galvanized sheet metal could not be sold in this Province as, in spite of its fine appearance, it was much too brittle to be fabricated successfully in the types of machines in general use in the Province. The British manufacturers were quick to recognize the cause of the lack of demand for their product and made such changes as have now brought their sheet metal to the place where it is acceptable for every purpose for which galvanized sheet metal is required.

## SHEET METAL

Aluminum in all forms, such as sheets, ingots, extrusions and other prefabricated forms has been in much better supply in 1952 than in 1951, and the outlook for the future is that this metal will be available in quantities to meet all of the demands of industries, with the completion of the new manufacturing plant in the neighbouring Province of British Columbia.

## ALUMINUM

Oil Well Casing has been reasonably easy to obtain throughout 1952, and only a few applications have been made to the Provincial Marketing Board for assistance in bringing in supplies of this commodity. Good used casing is readily available and imports of new and used casing appear to have been sufficient to meet the demands of an Oil Industry which has grown at an almost unbelievable rate throughout 1952, exceeding the most optimistic forecasts of observers of its rapid growth during 1951.

## OIL WELL CASING

Wool continued to fluctuate on World markets but the general tendency has been for the prices at World Auctions in Australia and New Zealand to be slightly down from the levels in 1951. The practice of mixing wool with rayon and cotton and for some purposes silk, has greatly increased. This is in keeping with a reduced public demand for articles made exclusively of pure wool. At the same time, it has enabled the available supply of wool to more nearly meet the demand. It is not anticipated that there will be an early return to higher prices for wool, provided that certain foreign Countries do not re-enter the World Auction Sales as Buyers for War requirements.

## WOOL

Scrap metal, cotton waste and white rags have continued in steady demand, and local foundries have been compelled to advertise widely for scrap metal, in order to maintain their production.

## MISCELLANY

The figures which appear later in this Report will attempt to indicate the amazing growth and development which has followed the successful search for oil in this Province. The increase in the number of productive wells and in the capacity of Refineries will be noted, but actually these figures now represent only one side of the effect of the discovery of oil on the whole economy of the Province. This Oil Industry continues to make even

## OIL

further inroads into our daily lives. Its horizons are broadening and the end is nowhere in sight. This transformation from orthodox oil refining is due to modern production of new materials under the general heading of "Petrochemicals". Refinery oil and gas end-products and their derivatives are now low-cost sources of literally thousands of new products. Some of the more important of these products are rubber, plastics, fibres, solvent and anti-freezes, detergents and wetting agents, hydraulic engine fuels, insecticides and agricultural pesticides, soil conditioners and fertilizers, and medicants ranging from antibiotic miracle drugs to substitute blood plasma (polyvinylpyrrolidone), along with thousands of other organic chemicals such as glycerine, toluene and more recently acetylene.

During 1952 assistance was continued on a **INDUSTRIES ASSISTED** varying scale to:

- (1) Furnace manufacturing.
- (2) Automatic Coal Stoker manufacturing.
- (3) The Propane Gas industry.
- (4) The manufacture of Rock Wool Insulation.
- (5) The importation of steel for manufacturing requirements of the Oil Industry.
- (6) The importation of pumps and prefabricated buildings and tanks for the Oil Industry.
- (7) Acquirement and distribution of cement for the manufacture of cement blocks and concrete culverts.
- (8) Acquirement of Raw Wool both by direct import and domestic purchases.

This Board continued to act as Agent for the Board of Trustees for the Alberta Government in the Oil Sands **BITUMINOUS OIL SANDS** Project at Bitumount. The Project is at present on a maintenance basis only but research is being continued and the Plant is in readiness and could be placed in operation at short notice. Leases of large areas in the vicinity of Bitumount were issued for the first time by the Government to responsible Oil Companies, and preliminary drilling and exploration work has been carried on. Some operations were maintained until the operators were compelled by the approach of winter to discontinue their efforts. A great future can be foreseen for the Northern part of the Province, due to the existence of this natural resource. The real value of it may not be computed for many years to come.

In the case of one Alberta industry, this Board has **ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS** been instrumental in providing the larger portion of its annual inventory of aluminum, principally in extruded forms. This industry has during the period it has been assisted by this Board developed to the point where it has recently added an extension of its main shop by the erection of a concrete block building. Installed in the new building is a machine of a most interesting type. Certain windows are manufactured with aluminum strips all around the glass, being held in position by a rubber compound and being absolutely incapable of rattle or noise, and draft-proof.



Prior to the installation of the new machine, which cost in the neighborhood of \$3,500.00, it required the services of up to four employees to fill the grooves in the aluminum strips for the sides of the window frame with the adhesive mixture and it required at least four employees to press the large sheet of glass tightly into the four surrounding frames. With the new equipment, the rubber solution is applied to the aluminum mechanically. Two female employees place a large plate of glass on the new machine, then lay four strips of prepared aluminum border around the glass. One operator then opens a valve and an air compressor takes over. The four strips of aluminum are pressed on to the sheet of glass with an even pressure all around, requiring no work of any nature to be performed by hand. The entire operation of completing a plate of glass can be performed within 90 seconds. This operation formerly took from 10 to 15 minutes.

The purchase of a machine of this nature is an indication of the confidence with which a manufacturer can improve his methods when he is assured that with the assistance of an agency such as this Board, his raw materials will be available to him as he requires them. This, in turn, enables him to take on contracts of a size which makes the operation of a machine of this nature practical and economical.

The most difficult problem which faced industry directly, and this Board indirectly, during 1952 was the shortage of cement. Not at any time during the year did the total production approach the level of demand. The dollar value of construction, for example, would have been very much higher had contractors and builders been able to obtain cement. Several times during the year even the much higher priced American cement was unobtainable. One concrete block manufacturer completed contracts with American cement at a loss, in order to hold his customers, but in the last quarter his operations were curtailed to practically the closing down of his plant. CEMENT

One factor which contributes to the shortage each year is that supplies during the earlier months of the year have been inadequate to allow industries and contractors to stockpile against the Fall season demand, and consequently they undergo a real hardship from the almost non-existence of stocks at that time.

One of the principal supply houses has informed the Board that there is every prospect of major improvement in 1953. The extension of the plant at Exshaw, Alberta, will almost double its present production, and all dealers are anticipating a return to almost normal conditions by the end of the second quarter.

Unusual requests occasionally reach the Board. One such was for help in locating a type of beam scale for weighing hogs. Investigation showed that during the Second Great War, Canada contracted to supply Great Britain with a huge quantity of Wiltshire sides, answering to certain specifications of the British people. This required the production of hogs of a specified weight. The Federal Department of Agriculture arranged for the Canadian manufacture of a hanging bar or steel yard to be used by farmers for weighing their hogs, and this proved to be the requested article. The manufacture and distribution of these beam scales were discontinued after completion of the British contract, which was not renewed. However, a sufficient number were found to be still in SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

possession of agents of the Department of Agriculture, and the enquirer was put in touch with this source of supply.

In connection with its activities relating to production, representatives and members of the Board are required to visit all parts of the Province from time to time. During one such visit to the Lloydminster area, and starting from a casual conversation, attention was drawn to a condition of corrosion which is found only in the Lloydminster field, which appeared to be not only of an immediate seriousness but one which could give rise to a very difficult situation. A contributory factor to the damage occurring in stationary tanks at the sites of the wells is the large percentage of brine which is pumped with the heavy oil and which settles beneath the oil in the storage tanks. This was suspected of combining with an electrolytic condition to create corrosion in tanks, some of which had been in service for less than a year.

The Board was responsible for this problem being brought to the attention of the Research Council of Alberta, which resulted in an investigation being made by that body, and which is continuing at the time of publication of this report. The industry co-operated splendidly with the trained workers who visited the field, and from results already obtained, there is room for an optimistic opinion that a satisfactory solution can be found which will put an end to the worries of the producing companies and will enable comparatively simple action to be taken in future to avoid any repetition.

#### AN OIL INDUSTRY PROBLEM

One Senior Executive of an Oil Company, recently arrived from the U.S.A., expressed surprise that assistance of a technical nature was available to him from the governing body, and was highly appreciative of the expert knowledge shown by the staff members of the Research Council of Alberta, who conducted the investigation.

A service to industries such as is illustrated in the foregoing is regarded as being a proper duty of the Provincial Marketing Board in connection with its activities relating to production.

The experience of the Provincial Marketing Board and its knowledge of the location and availability of urgently needed supplies will no doubt be called upon in increasing degree so long as the threat of impending world hostilities continues to menace our peacetime economy.

#### CONCLUSION

### B. BUYING POLICIES

It is self-evident that manufacturers starting in business or operating on a small capital must, of necessity, purchase their inventory materials in small quantities and, therefore, cannot successfully compete with larger firms engaged in the same line of business, who are able to obtain their requirements by bulk purchases, thereby acquiring the advantage of lower prices and quantity discounts. A smaller purchaser is handicapped by paying higher basic costs and being compelled to offer his products at higher selling prices, which, together, create an inability to compete successfully with the larger business on an open market. To some extent this disadvantage is offset by the ability of the Provincial Marketing Board to purchase inventory ma-



terials in quantity, and while these are primarily at the disposal of any manufacturer, the service is most frequently used by the smaller industry. Any savings effected by bulk or quantity purchasing are passed on to the manufacturer.

The Board maintains its own storage warehouses and yards in the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary and stores inventory materials in yards leased for the purpose in other cities and towns of the Province. In the majority of cases, such leased properties are actually a part of the land or buildings owned by the industry applying for assistance of this nature, the area being segregated in a suitable manner to be used exclusively for the purposes of the Board.

In carrying out this buying policy, the Board has during 1952 purchased through its Crown Corporation, Marketing Services Limited, quantities of sheet steel, iron castings, paper sacks, coal, steel, iron, aluminum, lumber, cement, stoker parts, bee foundation, pipes and castings, acetylene cylinders, steel bars and tubing, linoleum, wool and oil well casing, as well as propane gas equipment including cylinders, ranges, radiants, hot water tanks and regulators. These have been held in storage and released as required by the manufacturer with the result that starting or small industries have been placed upon a more equitable competitive basis.

Even quite large firms occasionally find themselves spread out financially to the place where they cannot take advantage of good opportunities which may arise unexpectedly, and in such cases, it may be to the advantage of the Province for the Board to exercise its powers as contained in the "Alberta Marketing Act", and procure and hold the inventory material. The objective in all cases is the maintenance of gainful employment for Alberta citizens and the building up of industries contributing to increasing supplies of "Made in Alberta" goods.

### C. SELLING & PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

From the time it was first organized the Provincial Marketing Board has been active in encouraging the sale of Alberta products. Not only by intensive campaigns of promotional advertising, but through personal contacts made and by correspondence, this work has been energetically carried on. Inquiries are received continuously from various sections of Canada and from other countries, concerning Alberta products available and their quality.

Promotional activities normally start with the arrival of callers at the Edmonton and Calgary offices of the Board, where information is sought as to ways and means of developing ideas, obtaining patents, starting businesses, requesting information as to the most suitable location for certain types of manufacture and the extent to which competition may already exist, which might lead to a decision for or against the entering upon a projected course of action.

The Board was called on to make an extensive investigation into the possibility of a business being started in Alberta for the production and supply of metal milk bottle caps. From this investigation, it developed that Departments of Health have come to the conclusion that where milk is delivered and left on porches or in driveways in the present type of bottle, a certain amount of dust containing germs

gathers on the cardboard cap. When the cap is raised by the housewife, it is tilted in such a way that this dust and dirt falls inside the bottle and mingles with the cream or milk. A cap which fits over the top of the bottle prevents anything of this nature from happening, and the metal cap is removed from the bottle in such a manner that any dust which has gathered on the top of it is automatically cleaned off before the contents of the bottle are exposed.

The metal or foil comes in rolls very highly coloured on the outside in scarlet, blue, green, yellow or white. A machine is capable of capping pint bottles at the rate of 170 per minute and quart bottles at the rate of 140 per minute.

**METAL  
MILK BOTTLE  
CAPS**

It was learned in this case that due to the manufacture of an improved machine by a Canadian company, this field is well provided for and the enquirer was advised to proceed very slowly before investing his somewhat limited capital in a plant designed to manufacture a competitive machine until he had an opportunity to satisfy himself that his proposed product had advantages which could not be found in the existing types of machine on the market.

Two farmers in the Northern part of the Province were greatly interested in learning how to either sell a patent they had obtained for a Seed Cleaner and Treater or how to interest one of the large Agricultural Machinery Firms in manufacturing according to their patent on a royalty basis or, in fact, to learn in what other way they could make their patented article available to farmers generally.

From a close examination of the blueprints and a conversation with the two men, it was apparent that this Seed Cleaner is capable of handling a very large volume of grain and to treat it with either wet formaldehyde or ceresan, or with the same chemicals in a dry powder. Special precautions have been taken in the manufacture of this Cleaner so that when being used with powder it is not necessary for the operator to wear a protective mask. It is also capable of being operated for the powder treatment but with a small amount of moisture being added from below, which it is claimed contributes to a greater adherence of the powder to the grain than when it is applied exclusively in the dry form. There are several other features of this Cleaner which are definitely novel and yet the operation is so simple that the machine could be placed in operation by an unskilled farm labourer without difficulty. At present, the patent has been granted for Canada only, but they are within the time limit to apply for a similar patent in the U.S.A.

These men did not wish to enter into the manufacture of their Seed Cleaner and Treater, as they had not the requisite skill nor had they, together, sufficient capital to start a manufacturing business.

**AID TO  
AGRICULTURE**

Eventually the Board succeeded in placing them in direct contact with a representative of one of the large grain companies owning many elevators and, therefore, greatly interested in the cleaning of grain in general and in the preparation and treatment of seed grain. Information was also supplied by the Board leading to the applicants being brought into contact with a manufacturer in a rural town, whose plant was most suitable for this type of manufacture. It was felt that as this manufacturer had a business of a somewhat seasonal nature, he would be glad to take on the manufacture of the Seed



Cleaner and Treater to maintain all-year around production at his plant.

The foregoing is a typical example of the promotional work the Board is called on to do. The Board has since learned that the Seed Cleaner is now in production in Alberta, on a royalty basis satisfactory to the inventors.

The assistance of the Board was requested in the carrying on of an enquiry in those cities which operate Parking Meters to learn if any one of them would be interested in a metal box capable of being welded to the Parking Meters and which would dispense change from nickels to pennies and from quarters and dimes to nickels. It was felt that the installation of such a device would overcome the inconvenience frequently caused to motorists who arrive at a parking place only to discover that they are without suitable small change to use in the meter. On occasions such drivers have gone away to obtain change and on returning to their car have found themselves already the holders of a parking violation ticket.

The enquiry in the first place was raised by an Alberta citizen who had designed such a change-making box but had delayed making application for a patent until he had learned if there was any likelihood of such a device coming into use. Unfortunately for him, the result of an exhaustive enquiry made by the Board led to the conclusion that the article would not be received with open arms by any of the officials concerned. One city expressed the opinion that the cost would be out of proportion to the service rendered, and the attachment would provide one more gadget for the temptation of vandals and petty thieves.

#### PARKING METERS CHANGE BOXES

The promotional work of the Board is occasionally of a negative nature, such as in the case of a manufacturer in a large city, who informed the Board he had concluded arrangements to sell a patented article which would be manufactured in Alberta and sold in England. The Board recommended that no action be taken to make any shipments to the newly-appointed agent in England until the Board had enquired into the possibility of payment being made from England for goods received.

Ultimately a very definite reply was received from the United Kingdom High Commissioner's Office in Ottawa, which stated in part as follows: "I am afraid the answer is that we are not prepared to allocate any dollars for imports of agricultural machines. Import licenses are not granted for agricultural machines and these are not even included in the Token Imports Scheme. Payment for Canadian goods imported into the United Kingdom has to be made in either Canadian or United States dollars. These are only made available for goods for which an import license is granted."

#### EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

This information was passed by the Board to the Alberta manufacturer, who has since sought other outlets for his products.

During the Fall of 1952, the Board was requested to investigate the possibility of finding a market for a large crop of cranberries growing near Lac La Biche. Immediately local wholesale fruit houses were

contacted and an enquiry made of the sole fruit Canning Company, Broder Canning Company of Lethbridge, and enquiries were directed to a Jam Manufacturing Company in Calgary.

The result of the survey indicated that a widespread market could not be found for Alberta cranberries. Whole-salers reported efforts made in the past to draw these cranberries to the attention of the Alberta homemaker. The popular demand, however, continued to be for the imported American cranberry for the reason that it is a larger berry and has a more distinctive flavour than has the local fruit. One reason for this difference is that the American-grown cranberries are picked from low cultivated bushes, while almost without exception the Alberta berries are picked in their wild state.

**CRANBERRIES**

Another unusual enquiry came from an inventor who required the assistance of the Board in obtaining information as to a possible source of Titanium-Dioxide. Investigation into this request showed that there are some sixteen different varieties of this product and that until about the end of May, 1952, it was under Federal control. The Board was able to inform its client that Titanium-Dioxide had just been released from controls and put him in touch with a good supply of the desired product.

While the purpose for which this chemical is required must remain confidential, there is a possibility that it may result in the development of a fair-sized industry in this Province, with a product which would be useful in every Province in Canada, and possibly in every State in the U.S.A.

**TITANIUM  
DIOXIDE**

The Board was called on by an inventor to assist with inventory materials in the production of a Propane Gas Van Heater. This is a comparatively small apparatus, ideally suited for use in School Buses or in truck bodies carrying materials which must be kept above the freezing point. A feature of the apparatus is that should the vehicle upset and fall on its side in either direction, the Heater is automatically extinguished. These Propane Gas Heaters are now in production and use.

**PROPANE GAS  
VAN HEATERS**

Two young farmers drew the attention of the Board to an invention of a Tiller Disc Lift, and this was examined by two Officers of the Board on the inventor's farm. The demonstration showed that with practically fingertip control, the operator of a tractor could raise a One-Way Tiller Disc above a large rock or other obstruction, or over a piece of ground under water, and lower the disc immediately the obstruction had been passed, using a most inexpensive Lift.

It is interesting to know that the young man chiefly responsible for the idea is a graduate of an Alberta School of Agriculture. He was put in touch with an Attorney who specialized as a Patent Attorney and was in constant touch with the Board of Patent Commissioners. There is frequently a delay of months, extending at times to years, in obtaining Patents and at the date of this Report, the Patent was still under consideration.

**TILLER DISC  
LIFT**

The Board was approached by the inventor and manufacturer of a very large piece of equipment, consisting of a Combination Plow,



Seed Drill and Ground Packer, and arranged for Field Men of the Department of Agriculture, as well as a representative of Agricultural Engineering from the University of Alberta, to witness a demonstration of the device in action. Due to unsuitable weather, satisfactory trials could not be carried out in 1952 and arrangements have been made for a close examination of this machine during the seeding season of 1953. This article, of course, is one which faces considerable competition on the part of the established Agricultural Implement Companies, but the inventor feels that there are certain exclusive features to his machine which would enable him to enter a competitive field with a reasonable prospect of success.

#### FARM IMPLEMENT

A Canadian Oil Corporation contacted the Board regarding a proposed new industry for Alberta, being the manufacture of Liquid Propane Gas Cylinders of various sizes. As a result of the information produced by the Board and the probability that the Board can obtain Steel Plate of the required gauge from certain sources of supply, which are now being used by the Board on behalf of other Alberta industries, there is every prospect that such an industry will become an accepted fact in the Province of Alberta early in 1953.

#### PROPANE GAS CYLINDERS

The Officers of the Canadian Corporation make their homes in the U.S.A., where they have other allied interests, but in a letter to the Board the following remarks were extended: "They were really astonished by the courtesy which they received everywhere from Government Officials in Alberta. They did not think it could have happened anywhere else."

During the year the Board was instrumental in supplying radios for use in audio-visual education courses. This service has been carried on for a number of years. It is primarily used by rural schools and small school districts who lack the facilities for investigating the many different types of radio, with a view to finding a style and size most suitable for the work and within the price range which the school or district is capable of paying. Upon learning the actual requirement, the Board investigates the types of machines available, learns the cost of each and makes a report to the interested party. The purchase may also be made on behalf of the school or district by the Crown Corporation, Marketing Services Limited.

#### AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

Events of human interest crop up occasionally in the more important functions of the Board. One such occurrence was a request from the children in a Government Institution, who were anticipating the annual Christmas party. They very much wanted a record of a hymn to be sung with piano accompaniment so that they could sing the hymn with the recorded voice as a leader. A requisition was issued for such a record but it was learned that this hymn was not included in any of the available recordings. The Board, however, decided that this was a matter of some importance to the little children.

#### OF HUMAN INTEREST

An Edmonton Organist and Choir Master was contacted and the story related to him. He promptly produced a soprano singer and pro-

vided a piano for the accompaniment, which he personally played. A local Company recorded the hymn, as well as another suitable piece of music on the reverse side of the record.

It is a matter of record that the services of this Board to industry are appreciated. Letters on file express gratitude and pleasure from managements who have used the help available to them in the procurement of materials in short supply and also the provision of inventory materials by bulk purchase, frequently impossible financially to the smaller industry or to those starting a new development. Such an expression as "we could not have reached our present position without your valued assistance" are to be found in the files of the Board. It is always a matter for gratification to the Board when a client industry advises that it can carry on under its own efforts and no longer requires Governmental assistance. In the year under review, Companies reaching this desirable position included:

#### APPRECIATION

- An Asphalt Company.
- A Steel Fabricating Company.
- A small manufacturer of Lingerie.
- A Stainless Steel Company.
- A Propane Gas Company.
- A Wire Clothes Hanger Manufacturer.
- An Automatic Coal Stoker Company.

With one exception, all of the above are operating in the Province and providing gainful employment to Alberta citizens.

#### D. IMPLEMENT PARTS DISTRIBUTORS

During depression years, in answer to a real need, Implement Parts Stores were opened in several cities and operated to provide goods at a reasonable markup above laid-down cost. These stores to a considerable extent influenced the general retail prices of the articles stocked. The principal lines were tractor and farm machinery parts.

As economic conditions improved with the passing years, and the basic farm income grew to new heights, the increased purchasing power made buyers less price-conscious and better able to procure replacement parts at current prices from the regular line Company Agents. The original need for stores such as the Implement Parts Depots lessened to the point where it was considered they no longer filled a real need in the Province. A decision was reached to discontinue this effort for a time. The result will be carefully studied and the experience gained in the past operations will continue at the disposal of the purchasing public. All branch stores have now been closed, with the exception of the Edmonton warehouse and office.

During the years 1948 to 1952 the Board introduced to farmers the M.S.L. Disc Sharpener. This revolutionary Implement Parts equipment offers an entirely new way of sharpening discs right on the farm. In the past, too much time was lost through the farmer having to dismantle his discs and take them to the nearest blacksmith or machine shop for sharpening, but now, with the M.S.L. Disc Sharpener, he can do the job himself in the field and in a very short time. Considerable interest has been shown by farmers in this Sharpener, and enquiries have been received regarding it from farming centres from British Columbia to Ontario.



## E. NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(NOTE: With respect to this Section, the Provincial Marketing Board points out that it is so closely connected with the industrial development of the Province, it is deemed advisable to include with its report on its own more direct responsibilities a cross-section of the progress made by a number of the Cities and Towns of the Province during 1952. The survey which follows is presented in concise form and has been obtained from apparently reliable sources.)

In spite of difficulties in securing supplies during 1952, industries continued to extend their facilities. This survey discloses that a very definite trend towards industrial development is continuing. New industries, particularly those employing large numbers of employees, create demands for homes, schools, churches, shopping centres, places of amusement, increases in hospital accommodation and extension of transportation, water, light and telephone services, roads and paving. In a number of the reports of Cities and Towns which follow, the statistics furnished to the Board indicate the progress along these lines which must always be an accompaniment of industrial growth. It will be observed that a general decrease noted in the Report of this Board for the year 1951 has been followed by consistent increases throughout 1952. These are notable in Bank Clearings of four Cities, industrial and residential building, and in the volume of improvements in Cities and Towns of water and sewer services and paving. The following figures illustrate this trend and include industries which are contemplating or have actually commenced operations in the Province. Cities and Towns are each in alphabetical order for ready reference.

## CITIES

### CALGARY

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952—

Total—5,332

Value—\$38,773,122.00

This amount is composed of:

146	Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 6,783,352.00
11	Institutional .....	2,897,007.00
123	Two-Family Dwellings .....	1,416,900.00
89	Apartments and Hotels .....	2,713,000.00
2131	Dwellings .....	21,313,664.00
9	Public Buildings .....	422,000.00
2823	Miscellaneous Buildings .....	3,227,199.00

\$ 38,773,122.00

The following improvements were also carried out:

Sidewalk .....	49.16 miles
Curb and Gutter .....	54.58 miles
Value—	\$1,043,000.00

The above represents a marked increase over previous years, but particularly exceeding the progress of the year 1951.

## CITY OF CALGARY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS—1952

Intor Products—Furnace manufacturing.  
 Canadian Industries Limited—Explosive Plant.  
 Crane Limited—Foundry and valve manufacturing.  
 Allied Chemicals—Extension.  
 I.K.O. Asphalt—Asphalt Plant.  
 Gould Storage Battery Limited—completed.  
 Royalite Oil Company Ltd.—Sulphur Plant, Turner Valley.  
 Shell Oil Company Ltd.—Sulphur Plant, Jumping Pound.  
 Servi Soft Water Conditioning.  
 Terra Construction Company.  
 C.P.R. Diesel Serving Plant.  
 Northern Asbestos Limited—Warehouse.  
 Industrial Prefabricators Limited.  
 Bruce Robinson Electric.  
 Canadian Oil Fields Supply.  
 Ace Salvage Rental—warehouse.  
 Ribtor Warehouse.  
 Hudson's Bay Company Warehouse—under construction.  
 Maclin Holdings Limited—Car Storage Warehouse.  
 Fowlie Motors Limited—construction started.  
 Roscoe Culverts.  
 International Truck Line Terminal.  
 James & Reimer Limited—Extension.  
 Alberta Liquor Control Board—Warehouse under construction.

### BANK CLEARINGS

	1952	1951	Increase
Calgary .....	\$1,722,203,570.	\$1,398,103,543.	\$324,100,027.

### DRUMHELLER

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952—

Total—56

Value—\$293,850.00

This amount is composed of :

10	Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 99,550.00
2	Institutional Buildings .....	135,000.00
43	Dwellings .....	58,700.00
1	Industrial Building .....	600.00
		\$293,850.00

The following improvements were also carried out:

Asphalt Roads—2½ miles — \$26,000.00



## EDMONTON

## Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952—

Total—5,967

Value—\$37,066,526.00

This amount is composed of:

190	Commercial	New .....	\$ 6,814,039.00
337	Commercial	Alterations and Repairs .....	2,523,198.00
20	Commercial	Adjusting .....	401,102.00
28	Institutional	New .....	3,364,773.00
24	Institutional	Alterations and Repairs .....	435,700.00
3	Institutional	Adjusting .....	61,016.00
22	Residential	Apartments— New .....	869,000.00
2255	Residential	Dwellings \$1000 and up .....	19,563,450.00
1029	Residential	Alterations and Repairs .....	877,115.00
77	Residential	Adjusting .....	178,248.00
1	Public Building	New .....	31,000.00
2	Public Buildings	Alterations and Repairs .....	670,350.00
1820	Miscellaneous	New .....	909,491.00
159	Miscellaneous	Alterations and Repairs .....	368,044.00
			<hr/>
			\$37,066,526.00

Here again will be noted an increase over the preceding year, which is a feature of all of the statistics contained in this Report.

## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN 1952

The following businesses either purchased land for new Industries, commenced erection of buildings or completed construction in Edmonton during 1952:

## J. I. CASE COMPANY.

Agricultural Implement Warehouse. Under construction.  
Approximate cost—\$300,000.00.

## MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE COMPANY.

Agricultural Implement Warehouse. Under construction.  
Approximate cost—\$180,000.00.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Completed construction warehouse April, 1952.  
Approximate cost—\$450,000.00.

## ALBERTA FURNITURE COMPANY.

Warehouse, completed.  
Approximate cost—\$100,000.00.

**DUNLOP TIRE COMPANY.**

Warehouse, completed.

Approximate cost—\$100,000.00.

**SMITH, DAVIDSON & WRIGHT.**

Paper products warehouse, completed.

Approximate cost—\$75,000.00.

**EDMONTON PRODUCE COMPANY.**

Produce warehouse, completed.

Approximate cost—\$130,000.00.

**CANADIAN COACHWAYS COMPANY.**

Repair Shop, office and yard. Completed.

Approximate cost—\$70,000.00.

**GRINNELL COMPANY.**

Warehouse. Steel Pipe-fittings and Fire Extinguisher products, etc. Completed.

Approximate cost—\$450,000.00.

**EDMONTON TRUCK BODY COMPANY.**

Repair Shop, Garage, etc. Completed.

Approximate cost—\$75,000.00.

**MacMILLAN - BLOEDEL COMPANY.**

Warehouse for Plywood, etc. Completed.

Approximate cost—\$200,000.00.

**NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Factory manufacturing men's sport clothing. Completed.

Approximate cost—\$150,000.00.

**DAINTY CAKE COMPANY.**

Bread and Cake Bakery, practically complete.

Approximate cost—\$130,000.00.

**WESTERN CARTAGE & STORAGE COMPANY.**

Started operation less than two years ago. Have already found their buildings too small and are now building an addition.

**HOOD MOTORS LTD.**

Completed auto-body shop.

Approximate cost—\$75,000.00.

**IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.**

Erected Warehouse to store oil cores.

Approximate cost—\$35,000.00.

Started construction of similar building, with office.

Approximate cost—\$45,000.00.

**ALBERTA CONSOLIDATED GAS UTILITIES.**

Started erection warehouse buildings.

Approximate cost—\$75,000.00.

**WOODWARD'S LIMITED.**

Erected Warehouse.

Approximate cost—\$200,000.00.

Put in foundations for an additional building.

**MARTIN PAPER PRODUCTS COMPANY.**

Have almost completed corrugated paper box factory and warehouse building. Total cost over \$500,000.00 including machinery, etc. Buildings alone will cost \$200,000.00.



- ALBERTA SEED GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.**  
Have started first unit of plant.  
Approximate cost—\$25,000.00.
- MURRAY ASSOCIATES.**  
Plant completed, manufacturing precast concrete products,  
including roof, wall and floor panels, etc.  
Approximate cost—\$30,000.00.
- LITEROCK LIMITED.**  
Plant almost complete to manufacture light weight aggregate.  
Approximate cost—\$100,000.00.
- SUPERIOR CONCRETE PIPE COMPANY.**  
Have started foundations for manufacture of concrete sewer  
pipe, etc.  
Approximate cost—\$50,000.00.
- ROYALITE OIL COMPANY.**  
Erected warehouse and office and established pipe-yard.  
Approximate cost—\$75,000.00.
- TRAILMOBILE COMPANY.**  
Large Trailer Company, located in new building.  
Approximate cost—\$50,000.00.
- BURNS & DUTTON.**  
Are erecting office and plant to manufacture light weight  
concrete floors, walls, precast beams, etc.  
Approximate cost—\$50,000.00 (first unit).
- SHOQUIST CONSTRUCTION LIMITED.**  
Have completed plant for manufacture prefabricated army  
huts and homes.  
Approximate cost—\$160,000.00 (present unit).
- R. H. PALMER (ALBERTA) LIMITED.**  
Are erecting factory for manufacture building specialties,  
windows, storm panels, etc.  
Approximate cost—\$25,000.00.
- METAL FABRICATORS & ROOFING LTD.**  
Are building factory for manufacture large variety of metal  
goods of stainless steel, etc.  
Approximate cost—\$20,000.00.
- UPRIGHT BROTHERS.**  
Are erecting factory to manufacture furnaces, stoves, etc.  
Approximate cost—\$50,000.00.
- TARTAN CHEMICALS LIMITED.**  
Have started construction plant for manufacture of goods  
from by-products of Canadian Chemical Company.  
Approximate cost—\$100,000.00.
- DOMINION OXYGEN COMPANY.**  
Have purchased 10 acres land and started erection plant to  
produce compressed gases and equipment for oxyacety-  
lene welding and allied processes.
- BARCAM LIMITED.**  
Have purchased land to erect approximately \$10,000,000.00  
gas absorption plant to process gas from fields in Ed-  
monton District. Will produce propane, butane, natural  
gasoline and other liquid products.

## CANADIAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

(Celanese Corporation of America).

Good progress is being made on construction of \$55,000,-  
000.00 Plant.

## CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

Excellent progress is being made on construction of \$13,-  
000,000.00 Plant for the manufacture of Polythene, a  
plastic widely used in the electrical, pharmaceutical,  
packaging and other industries.

## BANK CLEARINGS

	1952	1951	Increase
Edmonton .....	\$1,620,472,361.	\$1,332,219,273.	\$288,253,088.

## LETHBRIDGE

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952—

Total—734

Value—\$4,741,855.00

This amount is composed of:

14	Duplexes .....	\$ 145,000.00
1	Triplex .....	12,000.00
312	Fully Modern Residences .....	2,964,200.00
140	Residential Garages .....	68,700.00
164	Residential Repairs, Alterations and Additions .....	140,635.00
54	Commercial Repairs, Alterations and Additions .....	197,825.00
4	Commercial Garages .....	69,500.00
5	Storage Buildings .....	40,800.00
6	Stores .....	271,000.00
3	Warehouses .....	305,000.00
1	School District Office .....	18,000.00
1	Dominion Government Post Office, Alterations .....	2,000.00
1	School .....	300,000.00
1	Warehouse and Pump House .....	12,000.00
2	Churches .....	34,000.00
1	Semi-Modern Residence .....	3,500.00
1	Storage Garage .....	2,500.00
1	Office and Storage Building .....	15,000.00
1	Office and Warehouse .....	10,000.00
1	Restaurant .....	12,600.00
1	Temple .....	8,000.00
1	Service Station .....	30,000.00
1	Elevator Annex .....	9,500.00
1	Apartment .....	40,000.00
16	Miscellaneous .....	30,095.00
		<hr/> \$4,741,855.00



**CONSTRUCTION WORK COMPLETED DURING 1952**

Streets Paved with Plant Mix Asphalt—1.38 miles	
Streets Paved with Blotter Type Asphalt—.41 miles	
Streets Treated with Asphalt Surface Course—.14 miles	
Total Paving Costs .....	\$ 69,000.00
Concrete Sidewalks Laid—12.30 miles	
Concrete Curb and Gutter Laid—15.60 miles	
Total Concrete Costs .....	287,215.00
Storm Sewers Installed—1.80 miles .....	68,936.00
Sanitary Sewers Installed	
(including Bohne)—3.23 miles .....	95,982.00
Watermains Laid (new)—3.15 miles .....	80,963.00
	<hr/>
	\$602,096.00

**BANK CLEARINGS**

	1952	1951	Increase
Lethbridge .....	\$184,207,470.	\$178,854,406.	\$5,353,064.

**MEDICINE HAT**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952—

Total—496  
Value—\$2,351,585.00

This amount is composed of:

19	Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 97,500.00
1	Residential Block .....	35,000.00
156	Dwellings .....	1,600,105.00
2	Public Buildings .....	373,000.00
318	Miscellaneous .....	245,980.00
		<hr/>
		\$2,351,585.00

The following improvements were carried out:

Sidewalks .....	\$33,800.00
Sewers .....	16,000.00
Paving .....	4,335.00
	<hr/>
	\$54,135.00

**BANK CLEARINGS**

	1952	1951	Increase
Medicine Hat .....	\$67,221,951.	\$64,762,881.	\$2,459,070.

**RED DEER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952—

Total—322  
Value—\$2,280,501.00

This amount is composed of:

New Dwellings (170) .....	\$1,153,000.00
Commercial, Industrial, etc. ....	867,550.00
Additions, Repairs, etc. ....	259,951.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,280,501.00

The following improvements were carried out—

11,429 Lineal feet Sidewalk .....	\$ 15,776.68
8,680 Lineal feet Sewer .....	26,305.85
15,959 Sq. yds. Street Paving .....	13,393.63
	<hr/>
	\$ 55,476.16

## WETASKIWIN

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—106

Value—\$588,000.00

This amount is composed of:

27 Commercial Buildings .....	\$146,600.00
2 Institutional Buildings .....	159,000.00
61 Dwellings .....	279,000.00
16 Miscellaneous .....	3,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$588,000.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

Storm Sewers and Ditching .....	\$ 11,138.00
Gravel and Purchase of Pit .....	10,680.00
Sidewalks—1,563 lineal feet .....	2,542.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 24,360.00

## T O W N S

### ATHABASCA

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—32

Value—\$91,900.00

### BARRHEAD

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—15

Value—\$68,000.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 18,000.00
10 Dwellings .....	20,000.00
1 Public Building .....	30,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 68,000.00

In addition to the above, Sewers were installed at a cost of \$20,000.00.

### BASSANO

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—3

Value—\$21,800.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 9,800.00
1 Dwelling .....	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,800.00



**BEVERLY**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—127

Value—\$421,000.00

This amount is composed of:

6 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 65,000.00
76 Dwellings .....	266,000.00
1 Public Building .....	72,000.00
44 Miscellaneous .....	18,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$421,000.00

**BLAIRMORE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—14

Value—\$105,400.00

**BONNYVILLE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—32

Value—180,800.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 19,500.00
1 Institutional Building .....	33,000.00
26 Dwellings .....	125,500.00
3 Miscellaneous .....	2,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$180,800.00

**BOW ISLAND**

Statement of Buildings Permits issued in 1952:

Total—30

Value—\$21,820.00

This amount is composed of:

6 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 3,675.00
24 Dwellings .....	18,145.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,820.00

In addition to the above, six blocks of Concrete  
Walk were laid at a cost of \$2,400.00.

**BOWNESS**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—436

Value—\$495,200.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Institutional Buildings
139 Dwellings
1 Public Building
294 Miscellaneous

**BROOKS**

## Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—52

Value—\$304,890.00

This amount is composed of:

1 Commercial Building .....	\$ 15,000.00
1 Institutional Building .....	120,000.00
11 Dwellings .....	110,000.00
1 Public .....	35,000.00
38 Miscellaneous .....	24,890.00

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\$304,890.00

In addition to the above, the following construction was carried out:

1½ Block 8' Sidewalk .....	\$ 1,150.00
Storm Sewers .....	33,565.00
Outfall Line and Disposal Plant .....	91,250.00
Curbs and Gutters .....	15,250.00
Street Gravelling and Surfacing .....	4,500.00

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\$145,715.00**CAMROSE**

## Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—281

Value—\$1,156,853.00

The above establishes an all-time record.

5,631 feet of new natural gas mains were installed by Northwestern Utilities Limited in 1952. Services increased by 105 to 1,173.

A new waterworks 6" main was completed. Services increased by 78 to 889.

100 new telephone installations brought the total to almost 1,000 for a Town population nearing the 5,000 mark.

Inability to obtain cement precluded any possibility of carrying out sidewalk or curb construction during 1952.

**CARDSTON**

## Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—33

Value—\$204,850.00

This amount is composed of:

11 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 49,400.00
1 School .....	83,500.00
21 Dwellings .....	71,950.00

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\$204,850.00

The following improvements were carried out:

Sewer .....	\$149,500.00
Hardsurface Paving .....	32,000.00

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\$181,500.00



**CASTOR**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—9

Value—\$29,700.00

**CLARESHOLM**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—63

Value—\$414,750.00

This amount is composed of:

8 Commercial Buildings .....	\$118,300.00
41 Dwellings .....	288,100.00
14 Miscellaneous .....	8,350.00
	<hr/>
	\$414,750.00

The following improvements were carried out:

Cement Sidewalks .....	\$ 10,500.00
Sewers .....	25,167.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 35,667.00

**COALDALE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—45

Value—\$163,755.00

This amount is composed of:

9 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 17,700.00
2 Apartments and Hotels .....	110,000.00
26 Dwellings .....	33,630.00
8 Miscellaneous .....	2,425.00
	<hr/>
	\$163,755.00

The following improvements were carried out:

New Waterworks System .....	\$120,758.50
New Sewer System .....	110,991.50
	<hr/>
	\$231,750.00

**COLEMAN**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—29

Value—\$24,595.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 13,075.00
24 Dwellings .....	11,170.00
1 Miscellaneous .....	350.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 24,595.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

Concrete Sidewalks—280 feet .....	\$ 600.00
Pavement—repairs .....	500.00
Pavement—Reconstruction .....	2,000.00
New Drainage .....	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,600.00

**CORONATION**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—5

Value—\$22,000.00

This amount is composed of:

5 Dwellings .....\$ 22,000.00

The following improvements were carried out:

5 Blocks of Sidewalk .....\$ 2,000.00

Sewers completed ..... 80,000.00

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\$ 82,000.00**DAYSLAND**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—9

Value—\$46,600.00

**DEVON**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—11

Value—\$70,600.00

**DIDSBURY**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—15

Value—\$94,250.00

This amount is composed of:

3 Commercial Buildings .....\$ 68,700.00

12 Dwellings ..... 25,550.00

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\$ 94,250.00

In addition to the above, cement sidewalks were constructed to the value of \$7,500.00.

**EDSON**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—47

Value—\$366,375.00

This amount is composed of:

6 Commercial Buildings .....\$124,000.00

1 Hotel Addition ..... 5,000.00

38 Dwellings ..... 103,375.00

1 Public Building ..... 84,000.00

1 Miscellaneous ..... 50,000.00

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\$366,375.00

The following improvements were carried out:

Sewers and Water Extension .....\$ 22,500.00

Asphalt Sidewalks ..... 8,800.00

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\$ 31,300.00



**FAIRVIEW**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—40

Value—\$124,005.00

This amount is composed of:

12 Commercial Buildings .....\$ 69,375.00

28 Dwellings ..... 54,630.00

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\$124,005.00

In addition to the above, three blocks of sewer lines were installed at a cost of \$4,000.00.

**FORT MacLEOD**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—21

Value—\$99,153.00

This amount is composed of:

3 Commercial Buildings .....\$ 15,500.00

1 Institutional Building ..... 5,000.00

17 Dwellings ..... 78,653.00

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\$ 99,153.00**FORT SASKATCHEWAN**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—57

Value—\$585,800.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial Buildings .....\$216,000.00

53 Dwellings ..... 369,800.00

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\$585,800.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

6½ miles of Sewer.

6 miles of Water Mains.

1 New 5-room School completed .....\$ 80,000.00

**GLEICHEN**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—10

Value—\$6,492.00

This amount is composed of:

1 Commercial Building .....\$ 800.00

6 Dwellings ..... 4,970.00

3 Miscellaneous ..... 722.00

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\$ 6,492.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

All Streets gravelled with crushed gravel .....\$ 10,000.00

Extension to Water Systems ..... 4,000.00

New four room School ..... 86,000.00

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\$100,000.00

**GRANDE PRAIRIE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—149

Value—\$787,564.00

This amount is composed of:

35 Commercial Buildings .....	\$348,604.00
2 Institutional Buildings .....	252,600.00
112 Dwellings .....	186,360.00

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\$787,564.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

.35 Miles Sewer and .82 Miles Water Main	\$ 33,434.00
Cement Sidewalk constructed .....	2,202.72

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\$ 35,636.72**GRANUM**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—2

Value—\$10,000.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Dwellings .....	\$ 10,000.00
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In addition, Street and Sidewalks were constructed at a cost of \$8,200.00.

**HANNA**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—23

Value—\$81,775.00

**HARDISTY**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—19

Value—\$92,950.00

This amount is composed of:

1 Commercial Building .....	\$ 6,000.00
7 Dwellings .....	22,800.00
10 Miscellaneous .....	19,150.00
1 Public Building .....	45,000.00

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\$ 92,950.00**HIGH PRAIRIE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—81

Value—\$71,313.00

This amount is composed of:

13 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 24,495.00
47 Dwellings .....	40,718.00
21 Miscellaneous .....	6,100.00

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\$ 71,313.00

In addition to the above, four blocks of cement sidewalks were laid at a cost of \$4,900.00.



**HIGH RIVER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—38

Value—\$130,245.00

This amount is composed of:

6 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 18,600.00
21 Dwellings .....	107,775.00
11 Private Garages .....	3,870.00
	<hr/>
	\$130,245.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were made:

Cement Sidewalks .....	\$ 3,656.00
Sewers .....	378.00
Watermains .....	4,302.00
Gravel for Streets .....	1,209.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,545.00

**INNISFAIL**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—17

Value—\$46,950.00

**IRVINE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—8

Value—\$18,600.00

This amount is composed of:

1 Commercial Building .....	\$ 1,000.00
6 Dwellings .....	17,000.00
1 Miscellaneous .....	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 18,600.00

In addition, Cement sidewalks were constructed at a cost of \$600.00.

**JASPER PLACE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—423

Value—\$1,036,295.00

The above amount is composed of:

5 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 33,000.00
1 Church .....	22,000.00
254 Dwellings .....	745,400.00
1 School .....	140,000.00
162 Miscellaneous .....	95,895.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,036,295.00

In addition to the above, 1½ miles of 5" Concrete Sidewalks were completed at a cost of \$21,547.00.

**LAC LA BICHE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—13

Value—\$73,900.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial .....	\$ 55,500.00
7 Dwellings .....	14,900.00
2 Miscellaneous .....	3,500.00

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\$ 73,900.00

In addition to the above, a complete water and sewerage disposal system was constructed at a cost of \$160,000.00.

**LACOMBE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—38

Value—\$255,945.00

This amount is composed of:

8 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 87,910.00
20 Dwellings .....	143,500.00
10 Miscellaneous .....	24,535.00

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\$255,945.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

3,276 feet Sidewalks .....	\$ 6,400.00
2,875 feet Sewers .....	6,800.00

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\$ 13,200.00**LEDUC**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—34

Value—\$138,400.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 12,000.00
32 Dwellings .....	126,400.00

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\$138,400.00**LLOYDMINSTER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—233

Value—\$900,512.00

This amount is composed of:

30 Commercial Buildings .....	\$203,940.00
1 Institutional .....	2,500.00
1 Residential Block .....	14,000.00
2 Apartments and Hotels .....	22,300.00
196 Dwellings .....	633,222.00
3 Public Buildings .....	24,550.00

---

\$900,512.00

In addition to the above, water and sewer extensions were completed at a cost of \$80,000.00.



**McLENNAN**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—32

Value—\$30,490.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 13,500.00
1 Residential Block .....	2,000.00
4 Dwellings .....	11,850.00
23 Miscellaneous .....	3,140.00

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\$ 30,490.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

506 Lineal ft. Concrete Sidewalks .....	\$ 2,206.00
1 School Dormitory .....	25,000.00

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\$ 27,206.00**McMURRAY**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—2

Value—\$150,000.00

This amount is composed of:

1 Commercial Building .....	\$100,000.00
1 Miscellaneous .....	50,000.00

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\$150,000.00**MAGRATH**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—4

Value—\$100,000.00

This amount is composed of:

3 Residential Blocks .....	\$ 15,000.00
1 Public Building .....	85,000.00

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\$100,000.00

In addition to the above, one block of pavement was completed.

**MORINVILLE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—11

Value—\$25,000.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 5,100.00
7 Dwellings .....	18,900.00
2 Miscellaneous .....	1,000.00

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\$ 25,000.00

In addition to the above, 1,100 feet of wooden sidewalks were constructed at a cost of \$1,600.00.

Natural gas has now been made available to the residents and at the close of the year 1952, there were approximately 114 users of gas.

**MUNDARE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—26  
Value—\$63,050.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 52,000.00
2 Dwellings .....	5,600.00
22 Miscellaneous .....	5,450.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 63,050.00

In addition to the above, concrete sidewalks were laid at a cost of \$2,800.00.

**NANTON**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—6  
Value—\$30,000.00

This amount is composed of:

6 Dwellings .....	\$ 30,000.00
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In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

3 Blocks Sidewalks—1,650 feet .....	\$ 2,750.00
1 Block sewer and water extension .....	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,750.00

**OKOTOKS**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—32  
Value—\$22,550.00

This amount is composed of:

Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 6,700.00
Dwellings .....	12,225.00
Miscellaneous .....	3,625.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,550.00

In addition to the above, approximately 3 miles of Sewer were completed at a cost of \$97,000.00

**OLDS**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—50  
Value—\$221,900.00

This amount is composed of:

14 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 94,450.00
1 Institutional Building .....	70,000.00
34 Residential Blocks .....	57,400.00
1 Miscellaneous .....	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$221,900.00

In addition to the above, a sewer line extension of 2,170 feet was completed at a cost of \$19,498.95.

**PEACE RIVER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—67

Value—\$703,200.00

This amount is composed of:

26 Commercial Buildings .....	\$527,800.00
1 Hotel .....	10,000.00
26 Dwellings .....	157,900.00
14 Miscellaneous .....	7,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$703,200.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

5 Blocks of Sidewalks .....	\$ 2,865.00
New Water Construction .....	41,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 44,065.00

**PINCHER CREEK**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—35

Value—\$85,550.00

**PONOKA**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—127

Value—\$344,060.00

This amount is composed of:

8 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 25,280.00
9 Institutional Buildings .....	132,500.00
110 Dwellings .....	186,280.00
	<hr/>
	\$344,060.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

Hospital Extension .....	\$ 97,500.00
Sidewalks .....	20,000.00
Water and Sewer System .....	20,000.00
School Buildings .....	300,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$437,500.00

**RAYMOND**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—16

Value—\$36,000.00

This amount is composed of:

2 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 20,000.00
14 Dwellings .....	16,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 36,000.00



In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

9 Blocks Sidewalk .....	\$ 9,000.00
New School .....	160,000.00
1680 ft. new Water Main	
3 New Hydrants	
13 New water services	
11 New sewer services	

## REDCLIFF

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—38

Value—\$35,975.00

This amount is composed of:

3 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 1,800.00
7 Dwellings .....	23,000.00
28 Miscellaneous .....	11,175.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 35,975.00

## REDWATER

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—20

Value—\$35,150.00

This amount is composed of:

10 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 9,990.00
4 Dwellings .....	8,000.00
1 Public Building .....	15,750.00
5 Miscellaneous .....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 35,150.00

In addition to the above, sidewalks were constructed at a cost of \$900.00.

## RIMBEY

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—11

Value—\$8,025.00

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—25

Value—\$43,179.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 4,400.00
21 Dwellings .....	38,779.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 43,179.00

In addition to the above, Sewer Laterals were constructed at a cost of \$1,081.95.

## ST. ALBERT

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—7

Value—\$64,500.00

**ST. PAUL**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—30

Value—\$154,600.00

This amount is composed of:

5 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 20,100.00
2 Institutional Buildings .....	70,000.00
23 Dwellings .....	64,500.00

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\$154,600.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

New cement sidewalks .....	\$ 1,400.00
Extension of Sewer Mains .....	3,000.00

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\$ 4,400.00**SPIRIT RIVER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—8

Value—\$37,000.00

This amount is composed of:

7 Dwellings .....	\$ 35,000.00
1 Miscellaneous .....	2,000.00

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\$ 37,000.00**STAVELY**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—2

Value—\$12,500.00

This amount is composed of:

- 1 Commercial Building
- 1 Dwelling

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

Waterworks .....	\$ 71,000.00
Sidewalks .....	500.00
Street gravelling .....	3,000.00

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\$ 74,500.00**STETTLER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—107

Value—\$392,050.00

**STONY PLAIN**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—25

Value—\$136,800.00

This amount is composed of:

7 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 88,300.00
11 Dwellings .....	45,600.00
7 Miscellaneous .....	2,900.00

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\$136,800.00

**STRATHMORE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—10

Value—\$65,000.00

This amount is composed of:

10 New Dwellings .....	\$ 65,000.00
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In addition to the above, cement sidewalk was laid at a cost of \$500.00.

**SYLVAN LAKE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—37

Value—\$24,500.00

This amount is composed of:

1 Commercial Building .....	\$ 10,500.00
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25 Dwellings .....	10,000.00
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11 Miscellaneous .....	4,000.00
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\$ 24,500.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

New sidewalks .....	\$ 4,103.00
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Addition to School .....	1,500.00
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Streets .....	5,203.00
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\$ 10,806.00

**TABER**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—73

Value—\$414,850.00

This amount is composed of:

17 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 48,600.00
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46 Dwellings .....	246,800.00
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2 Churches .....	113,000.00
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8 Miscellaneous .....	6,450.00
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\$414,850.00

In addition to the above, 2,700 feet of cement sidewalk was laid at a cost of \$6,500.00; and 345 sewer connections have been made.

**THREE HILLS**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—19

Value—\$44,875.00

This amount is composed of:

7 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 11,750.00
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8 Dwellings .....	32,400.00
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4 Miscellaneous .....	725.00
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\$ 44,875.00



**TOFIELD**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—7

Value—\$25,200.00

This amount is composed of:

3 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 15,400.00
4 Dwellings .....	9,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 25,200.00

In addition to the above, Streets were gravelled  
at a cost of \$2,600.00.

**VEGREVILLE**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—55

Value—\$320,095.00

**VERMILION**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—58

Value—\$303,684.00

This amount is composed of:

4 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 20,100.00
3 Institutional Buildings .....	148,384.00
21 Dwellings .....	119,100.00
30 Miscellaneous .....	16,100.00
	<hr/>
	\$303,684.00

In addition to the above, 39 Water and Sewer Services were installed, and there was a Base Stabilization Programme of two miles of Streets.  
1952 was the highest building year on record in the Town of Vermilion.

**VULCAN**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—37

Value—\$117,250.00

This amount is composed of:

7 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 40,500.00
1 Institutional Building .....	10,000.00
29 Dwellings .....	66,750.00
	<hr/>
	\$117,250.00

**WAINWRIGHT**

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—145

Value—428,375.00

This amount is composed of:

9 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 48,600.00
5 Institutional Buildings .....	29,000.00
101 Dwellings .....	334,300.00
30 Miscellaneous .....	16,475.00
	<hr/>
	\$428,375.00

In addition to the above, sidewalks were constructed at a cost of \$6,000.00.

## WESTLOCK

Statement of Building Permits issued in 1952:

Total—17  
Value—\$98,100.00

This amount is composed of:

5 Commercial Buildings .....	\$ 44,200.00
12 Dwellings .....	53,900.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 98,100.00

In addition to the above, the following improvements were carried out:

Sidewalk Extension .....	\$ 6,000.00
Water Installations .....	6,474.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 12,474.00

### NEW INDUSTRIES—PROVINCIAL COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1952

Company	Location	Type of Business	Investment	Comments
Crane Limited	Calgary	Valves and Fittings	\$1,000,000.	Under construction.
Interproducts Limited	Calgary	Heating Units	250,000.	Completed.
Literock Ltd.	Edmonton City	Concrete Aggregate	100,000.	Under construction.
Martin Papers Limited	Edmonton City	Paper Products	500,000.	Under construction.
Metal Fabricators and Roofing Limited	Edmonton City	Metal Products	20,000.	Under construction.
Northern Plywoods Limited	Grande Prairie	Plywood	40,000.	Under construction.
Pioneer Electric Limited	Red Deer	Transformers	40,000.	Completed.
Superior Concrete Pipe Co. Ltd.	Edmonton City	Concrete Pipe	50,000.	Under construction.
Tartan Chemicals Ltd.	Edmonton Area	Chemical Products	100,000.	Under construction.
Upright Bros.	Edmonton City	Heating Units	50,000.	Under construction.
Victoria Packers Limited	Edmonton City	Meat Products	80,000.	Under construction.
Western Chemicals Limited	Duvernay	Chemicals	3,000,000.	Under construction.
Strammit Corpn. (Alberta) Limited	Innisfail	Strawboard	80,000. (approx.)	Under construction.
			<hr/> \$5,310,000. <hr/>	

### COMPLETED EXTENSIONS TO PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES, BRANCH OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESSES—PROVINCIAL

Company	Location	Type of Business	Investment
Alberta Furniture Co. Ltd.	Edmonton City	Furniture	\$ 100,000.
Canadian Pacific Railway	Calgary	Diesel Servicing Plant	1,000,000.
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Co.	Edmonton City	Rubber Products	100,000.
Edmonton Produce Company	Edmonton City	Produce	130,000.
Hayward Lumber Co. Ltd.	Peace River	Building Supplies	10,000.
Motor Car Supply Co. Ltd.	Peace River	Motor Supplies	25,000.
McDonald Hotel	Peace River	Hotel	60,000.
Smith, Davidson & Wright Co.	Edmonton City	Paper Products	75,000.
West Canadian Collieries	Blairmore	Mining (fuel plant)	150,000.
			<hr/> \$ 1,650,000. <hr/>



## OIL AND GAS IN ALBERTA—1952

During 1952 Alberta's Oil and Natural Gas Industry enjoyed its most successful year. Oil and gas reserves were substantially increased by a record number of discoveries. Oil production was up and markets were extended.

Accelerated exploration drilling brought the discovery rate in 1952 to a record level. A number of the strikes were not of commercial calibre, others require further drilling to fully evaluate their significance. At least one major addition was made to the growing reserves. This was the Bonnie Glen discovery in the Pigeon Lake area which is probably the largest reservoir found since the Redwater Discovery in 1948. Other strikes in the same area have indicated that further large reservoirs of both natural gas and oil may be developed in a chain of thick Devonian reefs extending South West from the Leduc Field.

What appears to be the first really significant oil discovery in the Peace River area was made at Sturgeon Lake where 90 feet of oil bearing reef was found. Several oil discoveries were made in the area between Stettler and Drumheller.

As oil production potential increases marketing facilities are expanded. During the year 1953 the Trans Mountain Pipe Line will start delivering oil to the Pacific Coast. Present plans call for initial deliveries of 75,000 barrels per day, of which 45,000 will be required by Vancouver's expanded refineries and the remainder will be exported to California points. Growing commitments for California's falling reserves indicate that a market may shortly be available for the line's full capacity of 200,000 barrels.

At the other end of the market area, plans are being formulated to eliminate the seasonal bottleneck on the Great Lakes with a 30 inch line from Superior, Wisconsin to Southern Ontario markets. With this line in operation, the available Canadian markets within economic range of Alberta production will be connected to the oil fields by pipe line. As time goes on, it becomes increasingly evident that in arranging markets for Alberta oil, the possibility must be considered that other Western Provinces may shortly be in a position to supply at least part of their own crude.

A new scene of activity is in the Athabasca Bituminous Oil Sands where twelve prospecting permits totalling 560,000 acres are active. Core testing programs and other surveys are in progress over large areas of the deposit and some of the larger Companies are engaged in laboratory experiments and research on oil recovery methods. It is anticipated that within a year development of this resource will be actively undertaken.

The Province's natural gas reserves have continued to increase during the year. A major wet gas field has been found at Nevis, where heavy test flows have been obtained from wells located over a large area. Other significant discoveries have been made in widely scattered sections of the Province. In the Okotoks area a number of gas wells have been completed with high gas potentials containing over 30% hydrogen sulphide. It is anticipated that if sufficient reserves are proved, a sulphur plant will be constructed to process the gas.

During the year, at Turner Valley, Alberta's second sulphur plant went into operation with a production capacity of 30 tons of elemental sulphur per day. Production during the year from the Jumping Pound and Turner Valley Plants totalled 8,931 tons.

## OIL AND GAS REVIEW FOR 1952

Production of crude oil in 1952 was 58,915,723 barrels, an increase over 1951 of 13,000,339 barrels. The value of this production was \$139,657,915.00, an increase over 1951 of \$22,838,334.00.

## Leases and Reservations:

The number of active petroleum and natural gas leases at December 31st, 1952, totalled 20,062 comprising 14,902,396 acres. At December 31st, 1952, the number of reservations increased from 699 to 704 with an area decrease from 48,261,209 acres to 41,286,091 acres.

## Drilling Operations:

Footage drilled totalled 6,631,529 feet, an increase of 1,068,864 feet over the previous year. There was a substantial increase in the amount of exploratory drilling.

## PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY

The Alberta Marketing Act empowers the Provincial Marketing Board to assist all or any industries within the Province. The following material does not attempt to cover this feature of the work of the Board completely, but will serve to illustrate some of the efforts which have been successful.

During 1952 the Board, through its Crown Corporation, Marketing Services Limited, maintained stocks of the M.S.L. Disc Sharpener and the special grindstone designed to be used with it. Now that this implement is firmly established, the active manufacture by Marketing Services Limited is being discontinued under the former arrangement. The original Patentee will be assisted either in undertaking continued manufacture in his own behalf or to arrange manufacture and sale on a royalty basis or the outright sale of a now desirable and proven Patent.

TILLER DISC  
SHARPENERS

This service of the Board from the time of inception of an idea, the obtaining of the Patent, the manufacture and sale in large quantities of the implement has been of great aid to farmers in every Province West from Ontario.

This industry has now reached the stage where the active assistance of this Board is no longer necessary.

AUTOMATIC  
COAL STOKERS

The stoker is undoubtedly the leader in its field and its patented self-cleaning grate is an exclusive feature. Its manufacture is continuing on an ever increasing volume.

A very large inventory of materials and parts has been provided by the Board, through its Crown Corporation, Marketing Services Limited, throughout 1952. This has contributed to a marked increase in the number of Alberta made furnaces manufactured in the Province. The excellence of this product has resulted in heavy sales in other Provinces and every furnace so shipped is a silent advertiser of "Made-in-Alberta" goods.

FURNACE  
MANUFACTURING



During 1952 the Board, acting as Agent for the Trustees of the Oil Sands Project, received enquiries and requests for samples from Firms all across Canada and the U.S.A., Great Britain and Europe, most of whom had had representatives at the Symposium held in Edmonton in September, 1951. The samples required ranged from one or two gallons of Bituminous Oil or a single drum of the natural oil sands to tons of sand and fifty drums of oil. This indicates that in many parts of the World industrial laboratories are seeking new and better or more economical methods of separation of the oil from the sands.

## OIL SANDS PROJECT

A large number of Leases were issued to prominent Oil Companies and exploratory work was carried on during the late Summer and Fall months. The Refinery has been maintained in good physical condition but its operation on former lines has not been considered necessary. An important development of this natural resource can be anticipated in the near future.

During the year 1952, the average cost of raw materials showed a sharp decline compared with 1951 figures. Many manufacturers found it imperative to write down the values of inventories of finished goods by large amounts to reflect the lower prices of raw materials.

## THE WOOLLEN MILL MAGRATH

Wool substitutes played an increasing part in the production of blankets and met with ready acceptance by the trade. Indications are that substitutes for wool will be an important factor in future processing.

Prairie Woollen Mills, Limited was not in the position of holding raw materials at prices over the market and the Company was able to maintain continuous production in a year in which a number of Mills considered it necessary to close down.

The Propane Gas Industry is now firmly established in the Province and sources of supply are increasing in capacity. Two major Refineries are meeting all present demands from Alberta and also shipping to the neighbouring Provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia. A considerable expansion of the use of the liquid Propane is forecast for this Province in 1953. Plans are also under consideration for the manufacture in Alberta of Propane Cylinders and containers which would render this industry completely free from difficulties in supplying its requirements from another Country.

## PROPANE GAS

It will be of interest to those who know the North to learn that at Mile 183 on the Mackenzie Highway, a settlement named "High Level" contains a Motel with two-roomed suites equipped with Propane lighting and heating systems. This point is 525 miles Northwest of Edmonton yet enjoys the comforts of this modern fuel, where once the well remembered woodshed reigned supreme.

The Board continued to operate as Agent for all Government Departments in the sale of used Motor Vehicles, passenger cars, trucks and mechanical equipment such as Bulldozers and Caterpillars. Each sale is advertised in daily papers throughout the Province. The advertisement requests the general public to bid for vehicles by sealed Tenders. The result of the sales during 1952 was the disposal of 197 motor vehicles at a total selling value of \$175,802.72.

## SALE OF USED MOTOR VEHICLES



## F. MARKETING SERVICES LIMITED

Marketing Services Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Provincial Marketing Board and operates the trading accounts as are referred to in the Auditor's Statement for 1952. Attention is drawn to the following points of interest.

MARKETING  
SERVICES LTD.

After providing reserves for bad debts and stock obsolescence, a net profit was realized as shown by the Auditor's Statement. It is to be noted that this Corporation, as a trading activity, is required before net profits are determined to pay from its operation all salaries, interest on borrowed capital and all other expenses incurred in its operations.

## G. COMPARATIVE TABLES ON ALBERTA INDUSTRIES

The figures which follow—provided by the Provincial Statistician—are worthy of close study. Certain definite conclusions can be drawn from them. The reader must be impressed by the excess of increase figures over decreases. The growth of manufacturing, the oil industry and, indirectly agriculture is demonstrated numerically and in dollar value.

Changes in Federal credit policies and the removal of controls or restrictions contributed to the increase shown in the Retail Trade Report for Appliance and Radio Stores (a decrease item of 1951), and in Jewelry Stores (also a decrease item of 1951). From these items, it can be assumed that the housewife made increased use of credit buying of household appliances and luxury items. The decline in volume of business of Meat Stores in the Retail Trade Report is probably due in a large measure or contributed to by the disastrous outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Western Canada during 1952. This resulted in the imposition of domestic and foreign embargos and depressed prices, with subsequent heavy losses to producers.

# STATISTICS—ALBERTA—1952

Particulars	1952	1951	Increase	Decrease	Percentage	
					Increase %	Decrease %
Retail Sales .....						
Wholesale Sales .....	\$ 903,965,000	818,365,000	85,600,000		10.46	
Labour Force—Excluding Agriculture .....	\$ 550,000,000	490,000,000	60,000,000		12.24	
Salaries and Wages Paid .....	No. 249,450	239,000	10,450		4.37	
Value of Manufacturers' Products .....	\$ 510,150,000	469,610,000	40,540,000		8.63	
Flour Mills—	\$ 461,865,000	433,060,000	28,805,000		6.65	
Production .....	3,574,585	3,523,790	50,795		1.44	
Sales .....	\$ 29,582,681	27,084,262	2,498,419		9.22	
Packing Plants—						
Production—Meat .....	Lbs. 272,152,774	197,161,551	74,991,223		38.04	
Sales .....	\$ 118,110,263	101,787,039	16,323,224		16.04	
Meat Exports .....	Lbs. 137,653,730	94,953,022	42,700,708		44.97	
Butter Production (Creamery) .....	Lbs. 27,659,868	28,960,087		1,300,219		4.49
Cheese Production (Factory) .....	Lbs. 2,022,391	2,079,895		57,504		2.76
Coal Production—						
Quantity .....	Tons 7,194,472	7,661,276		466,804		6.09
Value .....	\$ 39,974,318	41,000,953		1,026,635		2.50
Petroleum Production—						
Sales of Products .....	\$ 103,790,871	82,661,515	21,129,356		25.56	
Production .....	Bbls. 58,915,723	45,915,384	13,000,339		28.31	
Value .....	\$ 139,657,915	115,809,221	23,848,694		20.59	
Salt Production .....	Tons 24,388	19,770	4,618		23.36	
Defence Contracts Awarded .....	\$ 27,014,090	13,318,538	13,695,552		102.83	
New Capital Invested—Alberta .....	\$ 541,700,000	454,300,000	87,400,000		19.24	

# RETAIL TRADE—ALBERTA

Summary for 1952 as compared with 1951  
(According to the undermentioned classifications)

	1952 (Preliminary Figures)	1951 (Revised Figures)	Increase	Decrease
Total—All Trades				
Grocery and Combination Stores .....	\$ 101,215,000	\$ 93,369,000	\$ 7,846,000	
Meat Stores .....	16,218,000	17,568,000		\$ 1,350,000
Country General Stores .....	73,563,000	70,379,000	3,184,000	
Department Stores .....	70,977,000	63,659,000	7,318,000	
Variety Stores .....	9,998,000	8,711,000	1,287,000	
Motor Vehicle Dealers .....	163,182,000	146,786,000	16,396,000	
Garage and Filling Stations .....	48,254,000	40,986,000	7,268,000	
Men's Clothing Stores .....	18,998,000	16,132,000	2,866,000	
Family Clothing Stores .....	10,102,000	9,138,000	964,000	
Women's Clothing Stores .....	15,378,000	12,851,000	2,527,000	
Shoe Stores .....	5,094,000	4,297,000	797,000	
Hardware Stores .....	27,123,000	25,725,000	1,398,000	
Lumber and Building Materials Dealers .....	52,307,000	44,329,000	7,978,000	
Furniture Stores .....	12,569,000	9,257,000	3,312,000	
Appliance and Radio Stores .....	12,204,000	9,411,000	2,793,000	
Restaurants .....	38,275,000	34,790,000	3,485,000	
Coal and Wood Dealers .....	687,000	1,082,000		395,000
Drug Stores .....	17,718,000	15,635,000	2,083,000	
Jewellery Stores .....	7,181,000	6,684,000	497,000	
Tobacco Stores .....	3,490,000	3,411,000	79,000	
All other Trades .....	199,432,000	184,165,000	15,267,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 903,965,000	\$ 818,365,000	\$87,645,000	\$ 1,745,000



# COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND REGISTERED—ALBERTA YEAR 1952

Classification	Number	Authorized Capital
<b>A</b>		
Accounting and Business Aids .....	3	\$ 60,000
Advertising .....	2	20,000
Air Transport .....	6	110,000
Automotive .....	30	1,660,000
<b>B</b>		
Bakery Products and Confectionery .....	1	2,000
Brick and Tile, Floor Covering .....	2	50,000
Brokers, Investment Dealers and Financial Management .....	73	10,086,500
Building Materials .....	10	220,000
<b>C</b>		
Cement .....	7	320,000
Chemicals .....	4	2,545,000
Clothing and Dry Goods .....	15	830,000
Cold Storage .....	5	155,000
Credit Societies and Fraternal Orders .....	2	100,000
<b>D</b>		
Dairy Products, Eggs and Poultry .....	2	125,000
Draftsmen .....	1	50,000
Drilling Contractors .....	48	9,768,775
Drugs, Dental and Medical Supplies .....	10	176,936
<b>E</b>		
Electrical Batteries .....	5	145,000
Engineers .....	13	285,500
<b>F</b>		
Farming and Ranching .....	29	1,210,000
Farm Machinery .....	14	2,420,000
Fire Equipment and Safety Equipment .....	2	22,500
Funeral Directors .....	2	80,000
Furniture .....	1	20,000
Furriers .....	5	130,000
Food Manufacturers .....	4	126,000
<b>G</b>		
Garage .....	22	741,000
General Contractors .....	94	6,661,100
General Merchants .....	113	12,281,975
Geophysical .....	28	803,400
Grain Elevators .....	1	20,000
Grocers .....	4	105,000
<b>H</b>		
Hardware .....	6	150,000
Holding Companies .....	21	6,387,356
Hotels .....	32	1,260,000
<b>I</b>		
Industrial Machinery .....	2	40,000
Insulation .....	1	7,837
Insurance .....	4	61,000
Iron and Steel .....	17	4,055,000
<b>J K L</b>		
Jewellers .....	1	-----
Legal Services .....	2	40,000
Lumber .....	26	1,198,000

COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND REGISTERED—ALBERTA  
YEAR 1952

Classification	Number	Authorized Capital
M N O		
Manufacturers' Agents .....	23	791,350
Mining and Coal .....	17	14,773,137
News Distribution .....	4	295,000
Office Machinery and Equipment .....	2	270,000
Oilfield Machinery .....	15	387,000
Oil Well Servicing .....	12	505,000
Optical .....	2	40,000
P Q		
Petroleum Exploration .....	284	279,229,979
Photography .....	1	20,000
Pipe Lines .....	9	1,426,000
Plastics .....	1	20,000
Plumbing and Heating .....	8	175,000
Propane, Butane and Natural Gasoline .....	2	51,000
Pulpwood, Paper, Matches .....	2	1,220,000
R		
Radios, Stations .....	2	40,000
Real Estate .....	35	2,021,000
Recreation .....	15	5,495,000
Refining .....	1	1,000
Refrigeration .....	2	55,000
Research and Labs .....	2	30,000
Restaurant .....	3	160,000
S		
Sales Agency .....	2	70,000
Sheet Metal Works .....	4	91,556
Surveyors .....	2	100,000
T		
Telephone .....	15	122,265
Theatres .....	10	606,296
Transportation .....	41	1,185,000
Truckers .....	4	80,000
U - Z		
Utilities .....	2	40,000
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>1,192</b>	<b>\$ 373,830,462</b>

## COST OF LIVING INDICES IN 1952

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics Cost of Living indices for the years 1951 and 1952 are reproduced below. The unusual decrease in the percentage increase since December 31st, 1951 of 6.9% and in the actual Cost of Living Index for the same period of 6.9 points will immediately be noted. No comparable reduction has occurred since Index numbers were first established on the bases 1935-39 equal 100. Reductions in the Food column of 23.2 points, followed by Clothing 10.1 points and Home Furnishings and Services 5.3 points were sufficient to overcome the increases of 5.1 points in Rents, 1.9 points in Fuel and Light and 3.9 points in Miscellaneous. The year 1952 also witnessed a reduction of 14.3 points in the Retail Prices Index of Commodities Only (excluding Rents and Services). A continuation of the present trend will be welcomed by the consuming public. Increased production and exports will contribute their share to this end by maintaining employment at a high level at wage rates which will represent increased buying power. Smaller profit-taking, with more rapid turn-over of stocks will make possible further reductions in the overall Cost of Living and contribute to a generally higher standard of living at less than the present Cost. The official figures follow:

	Percentage Increase since Aug. 1st, 1939	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnish- ings and Services	Miscellaneous
<b>YEAR 1951</b>								
January ..	71.1	172.5	220.2	136.4	141.5	187.1	179.8	135.8
February ..	73.8	175.2	224.4	136.4	141.7	192.4	185.1	137.0
March .....	78.3	179.7	233.9	137.6	146.5	196.3	188.6	137.8
April .....	80.4	181.8	238.4	137.6	146.7	198.8	190.7	138.8
May .....	80.6	182.0	235.4	137.6	146.2	201.5	194.9	140.7
June .....	82.6	184.1	239.8	139.8	146.2	202.5	197.1	144.0
July .....	86.1	187.6	249.7	139.8	147.2	202.9	196.4	142.2
August ....	87.4	188.9	251.4	139.8	148.2	204.6	199.0	143.7
September ..	88.3	189.8	251.1	142.7	149.5	206.9	199.1	144.0
October ..	88.9	190.4	249.7	142.7	150.2	213.8	200.1	144.3
November ..	89.7	191.2	250.2	144.8	150.8	214.6	199.9	144.9
December..	89.6	191.1	249.3	144.8	150.8	215.5	200.6	144.9
<b>YEAR 1952</b>								
January ....	90.0	191.5	250.0	144.8	151.2	215.3	201.1	145.7
February ..	89.3	190.8	248.1	144.8	151.3	213.0	200.1	146.5
March .....	87.6	189.1	241.7	146.3	152.5	211.2	200.8	146.9
April .....	87.2	188.7	240.2	146.3	152.5	210.4	200.5	147.9
May .....	85.2	186.7	235.3	146.3	150.6	210.1	198.2	147.4
June .....	85.8	187.3	237.0	147.9	149.8	209.3	197.2	147.4
July .....	86.5	188.0	239.5	147.9	149.8	209.1	196.7	147.4
August ....	86.1	187.6	238.0	147.9	150.1	208.6	196.0	147.8
September ..	85.0	186.5	234.2	148.9	150.3	207.7	195.8	147.8
October ....	83.5	185.0	229.3	148.9	150.9	206.7	195.9	148.5
November..	83.3	184.8	229.0	148.9	151.1	205.5	195.5	148.8
December..	82.7	184.2	226.1	149.9	152.7	205.4	195.3	148.8



## GENERAL BUSINESS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Canada had a booming holiday season. Retail trade is generously right along the line. More money was spent than ever before. And, better goods have been in strongest demand. It has been less of a luxury trade than one of replacement and betterment of domestic goods of all kinds and types. It has been a well-balanced trade—more practical and less emotional. A lot of the spending has been of the kind long planned but delayed. Money supply has been generous this year, and so has credit. If the latter seems to be assuming unhealthy aspects in, at least, certain directions, nobody seems to be worrying much about it just at the moment.

### RECORD FREIGHT

Reflecting generally active economic conditions has been a sharp expansion in the volume of revenue freight carried by the railways. A new record of about 125 million tons was moved during 1952, or an average of about 10.4 millions tons a month vs. 9.4 million in 1951, the previous best year. All-time monthly peak was set in October, at 12.1 million tons—just a bit higher than a year earlier.

### INVENTORIES

As a general thing in the distributive trades, inventories were in good balance and the position seemed healthy—better and lower than a year ago. In manufacturing industries, total inventories were down in value by 2% on the year ended in September, and 4.4% under the closing peak in 1951. Consumer goods industries had cut their inventory values by 8.9% on the year and in similar ratio from the September, 1951, peak. Inventories of construction goods were down just a shade on the year, while producers' and capital goods were somewhat higher. Manufacturing inventories were made up as to about  $\frac{2}{3}$  in raw materials and goods in process, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  in finished goods. Trend of shipments seemed to be in better balance with inventories than last year.

### CAUTION

Caution and moderation, especially in a period of exceptionally high activity, is a very constructive aspect of the current business situation. Some of the excesses of previous periods have, so far, been avoided or made less extreme. Speculative buying in anticipation of higher prices in the future or far in advance of needs has been kept down to a far greater extent than in most of the previous booms. Industrial purchasing agents are reducing their commitments in terms of the period of advance buying.

For nearly two years, raw material prices have been falling in the face of the highest level of industrial activity since World War II. In the opinion of the writer, there are three major causes. First is the ability to produce. At no time should we underrate the productive capacity that has come into being by leaps and bounds during the past fifteen years. Aside from steel, no industry is taxing its productive capacity, whether it be shoes, tires, coal, synthetic rubber, vacuum cleaners, lumber, paper, or what not. A new era of competition has opened up which is here to stay. Industry is capable of meet-

ing war requirements on an even greater scale and still sustain the civilian economy on the highest plane ever known.

There is a complete absence of any inflation psychology in World markets. The combination of excess productive capacity, easy supply-to-demand ratios, intensified competition not only at home but abroad, represents the prime elements behind the declining price trend.

### CANADA'S PROSPECTS

Expansion of industrial output, which became noticeable during the Summer, apparently continued through the fourth quarter of 1952. Both durable and nondurable sectors participated in the gain. The durable goods output was stimulated by growing activity in military and defence supporting industries. Consumer goods production was encouraged by increased consumer expenditures. The latter gained rapidly, after an early season lag, and sales for the year are estimated at a new high. Excellent crops in 1952 contributed to prosperity.

Moderate stresses resulted from the rapid expansion of the economy, particularly since costs caught up to prices in some lines. This situation was accentuated by a higher value for the Canadian dollar. Adverse effects were felt by key export industries, such as pulp and paper, base metals, and lumber. Earnings in these fields were lower in 1952 than in 1951. Conditions improved in the fourth quarter and prospects for 1953 are generally good.

While business conditions in Canada are closely associated with those of the United States, the economic growth of Canada is expected to reflect continued rapid development of natural resources such as water power, oil, gas, forests, and various minerals. Expenditures for these purposes have been establishing successive new records. Projected expansion of facilities in 1953 will require another record annual outlay. Growth prospects for petroleum, metals, utilities, and manufacturing (with some emphasis on chemicals) are outstanding.

Canada's trade deficit with the United States was more than balanced by record exports to other countries during most of 1952. In recent months, however, there was a small over-all deficit. Since the countries which have been buying heavily (on balance) in Canada are short of dollars, the intermediate trade outlook is uncertain. Over the longer term, increased production in Canada should permit a reduction in imports (relative to exports) and enable the Dominion to maintain a satisfactory net balance.

During 1951 and most of 1952, the flow of U.S. funds into Canada was of major importance; it served to offset a large adverse balance of payments (on both trade and services). The net inflow was reduced in the closing months of 1952. This was accompanied by moderate weakness in the Canadian dollar, which declined from a high of \$1.043 in August to \$1.014 in November. Subsequently, the value recovered and settled around \$1.03. If trade balances are satisfactory in 1953, capital inflow (together with gold sales) may well be sufficient to meet "invisible" charges. In that case, the value of the Canadian dollar is not likely to undergo any important change.

### LOOKING FORWARD

At the time of writing this Report, indications are that Canadian business will continue at a high level. Production and orders for same will hold better in comparison with the United States. Prices will be static for the First Quarter, with some decline indicated in the Second,



which will continue by a small margin throughout the balance of the year. Inventories in Suppliers' hands will level off and will have a tendency to be slightly lower at the year end. Employment will be up, particularly in the Summer and Fall period, over that of 1952. Buying policies will still continue to be of longer range than that in the United States. Population will increase equal to the past year. Increased capital investment will also be extended, and expanding industries will support an optimistic forecast.

#### HOUSING:

Low rental and low cost housing will be a matter of much concern in Alberta by Municipal, Provincial and Federal Governments in 1953. With only 3,766 new dwellings under construction at the time of this Report, it is considered that a further effort to promote housing in the low price field will be a necessity in 1953, if the personnel required by the expanding industrial development are to be taken care of.

#### ALCOHOL:

Our Report in 1951 indicated downward prices in 1952. This indication has been confirmed by sharply declining prices during the year. It is considered that competition from synthetics is still severe and will have a tendency to hold the price on its present basis.

#### LINSEED OIL:

It is anticipated that this commodity may have a heavy Spring and Summer demand and that the cost may increase because of this, together with the short supplies of tung and dehydrated castor oil.

#### GLASS:

Construction throughout Canada has made a heavy demand on glass supplies. However, there appears to be no shortage and it is considered that prices will have little change, if any, for the First and Second Quarters of 1953.

#### LUMBER:

Hardwood stocks appear to be ample for requirements for the coming Spring business. It is not anticipated that there will be any decline in the best grades until after the 1953 building season is well advanced. Soft Woods—stocks are ample and the price pressure is still on a declining trend. Stocks are not increasing and inventories are above near term needs.

#### NAILS:

It is anticipated that high production costs will tend to keep prices on their present level during 1953, particularly in the Spring and Summer demand, but imports from Japan and Great Britain may have a tendency to ease off any shortage in quantity that may arise.

#### DEFENCE CONTRACTS AWARDED:

Alberta was not favored in 1952 to the extent of the Central Provinces of Canada, and therefore in 1952 only received 4.36% of Canada's total. While this is an increase over that of 2.11% in 1951, it is a decrease below the 5% received in 1950. During 1952 Alberta secured 114 Defence Contracts to a value of \$27,014,090.00, while Canada as a whole provided 3,425 Contracts at a value of \$618,955,-806.00.



**STEEL:**

At present steel production in Canada is being maintained at the highest record in history. Mill quotas for the first Quarter in 1953 remain about the same as for the Fourth Quarter in 1952. It would appear that an easing of hot rolled sheets may be felt the latter part of the First Quarter in 1953, while cold rolled sheets and bars will not ease until after the First Quarter of 1953. Galvanized sheets, it is anticipated, will be in short supply for the first two Quarters of 1953, while bars and angles will be in better supply, as will pig iron. Surveys indicated that warehouse stocks are improving but are unbalanced. Light plates in narrow widths are in better supply but plates of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and wide light plates are in short supply. Large sizes in mechanical tubing is difficult to obtain. During the past month, imports of steel from the United States have increased, while imports from other Countries have decreased. It would appear from reports obtained that European steel will receive increasing buyer resistance. This indicates that consumers will become more price conscious. If this trend continues throughout 1953, it is considered that the result will be a greater demand on Canadian producers for lower priced steel. The steel situation in Canada over the past two months has improved slightly. This improvement may continue, depending on international conditions.

**RUBBER:**

The rubber market has shown a tendency to join the downward trend. Factory orders by distributors are influencing this somewhat, notwithstanding the fact that Ceylon is committed to deliver 50,000 tons a year to Red China.

**SILVER:**

Pressure will be brought to bear during the coming year to bolster present values.

**PAPER:**

Supplies of paper are abundant. Prices are well maintained. It is not considered that inventories should be increased in quantity over normal requirements.

**ALUMINUM:**

It is anticipated that aluminum prices will increase in 1953, although irrigation tubing declined in the past year.

**COPPER:**

This commodity may rise in value since the present market is firm.

**TIN:**

It is considered that this commodity will be among those on the downward trend as far as price is concerned in 1953. Distributors are continuing to maintain adequate reserves of inventories, bearing in mind that with Bolivia re-entering the market with full production, there will be no World shortage for the coming year.

**BURLAP:**

This commodity has declined to a point where its price may average higher over a long term.

**COTTON:**

World cotton stocks are heavy and American exports, because of dollar shortages, have been 35% lower than last season. It is anticipated that pressure will be evidenced toward a downward revision in values.

**WOOL:**

Auctions in Sydney and Melbourne to be held in the First Quarter may show some strength in price over that of Newcastle closing rates on December 18th of this year.

**LEATHER:**

Prices will be well maintained during the coming Quarter. Inventories are such that they can be increased if prices weaken.

**METALS:**

Considerably larger supplies of materials will be available for durable goods in 1953 according to present indications. If production of durables is increased in line with the greater availability of raw materials, which is the current prospect, the end of the seller's market in durables may not be too many months away.

**INVENTORIES:**

A review of inventory commitments where general policy is on longer terms, shows that caution should be exercised. Excessive inventories during the coming year could be a losing proposition. It should not be overlooked that Defence expenditures have failed to keep prices from falling throughout the greater part of 1952. Their chief effort has been to provide a cushion for the declines which have occurred in a large number of commodities. Unless a sharply upward trend in military needs develops, deflationary price trends, it is considered, will be amplified. Any price resurgencies as do occur, it is anticipated, will prove to be nominal and of short duration.

## CONCLUSION

In closing, may I express to you, Sir, and to your Deputy Minister, and to officials of this and other Departments of the Government my sincere thanks for the interest that has been taken in our operations.

To manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of the Province, may I extend my appreciation for their co-operation.

To Mayors and other Municipal officials, to Industrial Commissioners of Cities and to the Press throughout the Province, who during the year of 1952 have co-operated with the Board as its work has been carried on in their communities, may I express appreciation and thanks.

To the Marketing Board Members and their assistants, permit me to further convey my thanks for co-operation which has been generously given.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. CLASH,  
Chairman.

















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